

DIABETES

Were you ever told you have diabetes?

- In 2004, six percent of Montana adults reported that a doctor had ever told them that they had diabetes.
- Adults aged 45 and older ($\geq 6\%$) were more likely to have been told they had diabetes than adults younger than 35 ($\leq 1\%$).
- Educational attainment had little effect on the self-reported prevalence of diabetes in 2004, although adults with less than a high school education (9%) tended to have a higher prevalence of diabetes than those with a college degree (5%).
- Significantly more adults with annual household incomes less than \$15,000 (12%) reported that they had been told they had diabetes than adults with annual household incomes of \$25,000 or more ($\leq 6\%$).
- The prevalence of self-reported diabetes was higher in the non-White or Hispanic population (9%) than among White, non-Hispanics (6%). Thirteen percent of American Indians/Alaska Natives reported diabetes.
- The prevalence of self-reported diabetes was significantly higher among adults with disability (13%) than among Montana adults without disability (4%).
- There were not any significant regional differences in estimates of diabetes.

Healthy People 2010 Objectives:

5-3.1 Reduce the overall rate of diabetes that is clinically diagnosed to no more than 25 overall cases per 1,000 population (2.5%).

[Table 5. Diabetes, Montana Adults, 2004]

[Figure 5. Prevalence of Self-Reported Diabetes, Montana Adults, 2000-2004]

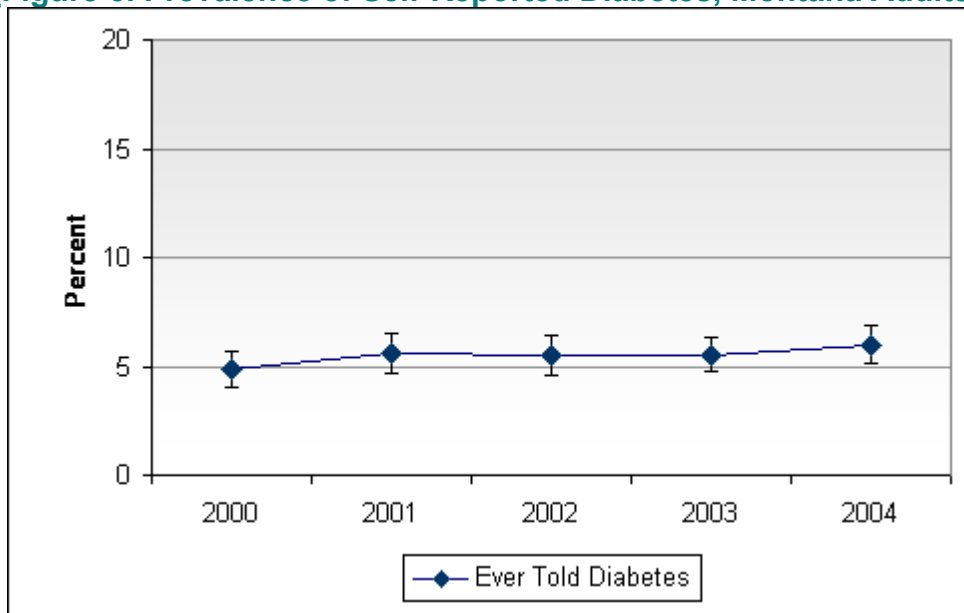


Figure 5. Prevalence of Self-Reported Diabetes, Montana Adults, 2000-2004.